

CLAIMS:

1. A method of automatically detecting registration parameters for a selected backing surface, comprising:
 - receiving image data comprising a representative sample of the backing surface, the image data including chrominance values in multiple channels for selected pixel locations along a scanline;
 - determining an average chrominance values for each of the multiple channels;
 - selecting a registration channel based on the average chrominance values;
 - determining a chrominance deviation for the registration channel; and
 - determining a registration parameter based on the average chrominance value and the chrominance deviation of the registration channel.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of selecting a registration channel selects the chrominance channel having a low average chrominance value as the registration channel.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of selecting a registration channel selects a chrominance channel having an average chrominance value below a threshold chromacity the registration channel.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining a chrominance deviation determines the chrominance deviation as the difference between the maximum chrominance value within the image data corresponding to the registration channel and the minimum chrominance value within the image data corresponding to the registration channel.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining a registration parameter comprises:

determining a registration parameter value for a black average register (BAR) as a function of the average chrominance value of the registration channel;

determining a registration parameter value for a step change register (SCR) as a function of the chrominance deviation of the registration channel; and

determining a registration parameter value for a white average register (WAR) as a function of both the average chrominance value and the chrominance deviation of the registration channel.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the black average register (BAR) is set to equal the average chrominance value of the registration channel.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein the step change register (SCR) is set to equal the chrominance deviation for the registration channel.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the white change register (WAR) is set to equal to sum of average chrominance value and chrominance deviation of the registration channel.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the step of determining a registration parameter generates a chrominance deviation threshold based on the chrominance deviation for the registration channel.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the backing surface comprises a ski, the ski being adapted to be removably attached to a document handler.

11. A method of electronic registration using multiple channels, comprising:
 - receiving scanned image data for a plurality of channels, the image data for each channel including a plurality of scanlines with each scanline including pixel data for selected locations along the scanline.
 - performing an edge detection operation using image data from a first channel to identify a first detected edge;
 - performing an edge detection operation using image data from a second channel to identify a second detected edge; and
 - performing a resolution operation to identify an actual document edge from the first detected edge and the second detected edge.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the pixel data for the first channel provides a gray level value.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the pixel data for the second channel provides a chrominance value.
14. The method of claim 12, wherein the pixel data for the second channel provides gray level values.
15. The method of claim 11, wherein the pixel data for the first channel provides a chrominance value.
16. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of performing a resolution operation generates the actual document edge as a function of an average of the first detected edge and the second detected edge.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of performing a resolution operation generates the actual document edge as a function of a precedence model.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the step of performing a resolution operation generates the actual document edge from the first detected edge and the second detected edge based upon an expected edge location.